1874.

MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND

CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

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Committee of Visitors

(APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1875).

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*THOMAS LEINSTER GOODLAKE, Esq.,
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*WILLIAM SILVER DARTER, Esq.,
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Visitors for the Borough of Reading.

*JAMES PORTEOUS JACKSON, Esq.,
Newbury.

Visitor for the Borough of Newbury.

J. T. MORLAND, Abingdon,
Clerk to the Visitors.

* Members of the Finance and Repairs Sub-Committee.

OFFICERS.

Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

ALEXANDER REID URQUHART, M.B.

Chaplain.

REV. DOUGLAS B. BINNEY, M.A.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

JOHN THORNHILL MORLAND.

Steward, and Clerk of the Asylum.

EDWIN STOTT.

Housekeeper.

MRS HORTON.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

To the Justices of the County of Berks in Quarter Sessions, the Council of the Borough of Reading, and the Justices of the Borough of Newbury.

THE COMMITTEE of the MOULSFORD PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

REPORT

That the state and condition of the Asylum are very good, that it is at present sufficient for the proper accommodation of the number of lunatics, for whom it may be requisite to provide accommodation, and that the management of the Asylum and the conduct of the officers and servants thereof are efficient, and the care of the patients therein excellent.

The Committee ought not to omit informing those interested, that the number of patients at times during the year in the Asylum has nearly approached the limit of its capacity, so that, unless the number of admissions be reduced, the question of extending the accom-

modation must be seriously entertained at a not very distant date. It is in connection with this subject and in consequence of at least one admission in the course of the year, that the Committee would urge Justices and others, with whom the responsibility rests of ordering admissions, to be very vigilant as to the persons whom they send. It cannot be too widely known, that the Asylum is for pauper lunatics only. Practically it is most difficult for the Committee to discover, or having discovered, to remove those who are wrongly placed in it, whilst their detention must stand in the way of proper patients, or induce an unnecessarily early enlargement of the Asylum, with the accompanying burthen on the public rates.

The addition to the Churchyard of Cholsey has been, as was reported in October last, completed at a total cost of 139*l.* 17s. It was consecrated on the 11th of August last. The Bishop afterwards visited the Asylum and took part in a service in the chapel, at which many of the Committee and neighbouring clergy attended. There were also present in the chapel 218 patients; their demeanour was remarkably quiet and proper, and the attention of almost all of them very great.

In the month of July, after a long continuance of dry weather, the supply of well-water was low, and the rain-water tanks were empty. The Committee therefore had a second well sunk: it is within reach of the present pumps and promises to be a valuable auxiliary.

They have also determined upon an arrangement, by which the supply of rain-water, or that from either well, may be thrown independently to any of the cisterns of the building.

Other additions and improvements have been made during the year.

The chief of them are—Placing Coil of Heating Pipes in Steward's Stores—Painting Walls of Waiting-Rooms, four Dormitories and four Wards to a certain height—Finishing and Papering Committee-Room and Female Head Attendant's Room—Laying on Gas to Front Gate and Engineer's Lodge—Further Planting in Grounds.

The cost of additions and improvements for the year to the 30th of September last, including those of the Churchyard and new well, was 404*l.* 12s. 9d.

The necessary repairs for the year cost 758*l.* 18s. 2d. They included the providing and setting of two new Gas Retorts—Replacing the faulty cement, and painting the Walls above the cement, in four Wards and two Corridors—Painting Walls of three Attendants' Rooms on Female side—Repairing large Kitchen Boiler—Whitewashing Ceilings, and Limewhiting Walls of the greater part of the Asylum—Outside Painting of Engineer's Lodge and Gardener's Cottage.

During the year the sum of 128*l.* 15s. 10d. has been earned for lodging money from the Boroughs of

Reading and Newbury and by profits on non-pauper patients. It will be credited to the Repairs and Improvement Account.

In January Mr Birt was obliged by apprehensions of ill-health to resign the post of Assistant-Medical Officer. He had proved himself a valuable officer. Dr Alexander Reid Urquhart was elected to succeed him.

There are this day in the Asylum :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients of Unions in the County of Berks ...	86	103	189
„ „ the County of Berks	2	0	2
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Reading	25	32	57
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Newbury	13	10	23
„ Non-Paupers	1	0	1
TOTAL	127	145	272

There is one female belonging to Cookham Union absent on trial.

Since the date of our last Report (Dec. 19, 1873) there have been admitted 42 males and 56 females. The discharges have been :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Recovered	10	23	33
Relieved	5	3	8
Not Improved	3	8	11
On Trial	0	1	1
TOTAL	18	35	53

There have died 24 males and 24 females. Thus the Asylum has received 98 and been relieved of 101

patients; but it should be noted that the numbers of 1874 are not, when compared with those of 1873, so favourable as at first sight appears, there being now in the Asylum only 1 non-pauper patient in place of 5 in 1873.

For a short time a few weeks ago several of the patients suffered from erysipelas, and in 4 cases death was caused or accelerated by that disease. There is still a case of this kind in the Asylum.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in November. In their Report they notice that additional accommodation will, no doubt, ere long be required.

The Establishment now consists of:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
† A Medical Superintendent A Chaplain * An Assistant Medical Officer A Clerk to the Visitors A Steward and Clerk of the Asylum * A Housekeeper	5	1	6
† A Bailiff	1	0	1
† An Engineer	1	0	1
A Stoker	1	0	1
† A Gasman	1	0	1
A Baker	1	0	1
† A Gardener	1	0	1
* Attendants	11	12	23
* In-door Servants	1	6	7
Out-door ditto	7	0	7
TOTAL	30	19	49

* Resident, with board and lodging (except one Night Attendant.)

† Resident.

The usual number of patients employed is:—

	M.		
In Shoemaking	7	91	188
Tailoring	6		
House Work	33		
Out-door Work	45		
	F.		
Laundry	32	97	
Kitchen, &c.	11		
House and Needle Work	54		

The weekly charge for paupers has been :—

		s.	d.
For quarter ending March, 1874		10	9
„ June „		11	0
„ September „		11	3
„ December „		11	3

For the Committee,

GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

December 18*th*, 1874.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Berks, Reading, and Newbury Lunatic Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

With the close of the year the duty devolves upon the Medical Superintendent of presenting the Annual Asylum Report upon the proceedings of the previous twelve months, and to it will be appended the usual statistical tables in reference to the patients admitted, discharged, and deceased during the year, and others giving information regarding those remaining under treatment at its termination.

On the 31st of December, 1873, there remained in the asylum 268 patients, of whom 123 were males and 145 females, and in the course of the year 1874 there were admitted 101 patients, of whom 42 were males and 59 females, which makes a total of 369 under treatment during the year. Of these, 31 were discharged recovered, 7 relieved, 11 not improved, and 48 died; leaving in the asylum on the 31st of December, 1874, 272 patients, of whom 127 were males and 145 females. From this statement it will be apparent that the population of the asylum was only augmented to the extent of four at the end of the year, notwithstanding the increased number of

admissions. The cause of this insignificant yearly increment, far below what could have been reasonably anticipated, is to be found in the extraordinary number of discharges and in the excessive mortality which unfortunately prevailed. Had it not been for the co-operation of those two circumstances the existing asylum accommodation would have been found inadequate to meet the demands of the year which has just elapsed. As it was, in the month of August, extra beds to the extent of seven above the number for which the asylum was planned to accommodate had to be introduced on the female side, to provide sleeping accommodation for the increased number of admissions. This pressure reached its maximum on the 16th of September, on which date there were 291 patients in the asylum; the numbers in regard to sex being 133 males and 158 females. The female division having been constructed for 151 patients, it will be seen that on the above-mentioned date all the supplementary beds were occupied, and that if an additional female patient had been brought to the asylum another bed would have had to be provided. Every available bed having been called into requisition, as soon as any vacancy for a Berkshire patient at Littlemore Asylum was reported, the transfer of a patient from this asylum was immediately effected, so that at present there is no vacancy for a Berkshire patient in that institution. An order was likewise issued by the Committee for the removal of all the private patients excepting one male, an old Waterloo veteran, about eighty years of age, whom it was thought hardly worth while to remove, so he is now the only patient of that class resident in the asylum. The limited amount of accommodation available for the admissions of the ensuing year, which was also commented on in last year's Report, has been still

further reduced, so that there are, at the present date, only 13 vacant beds in this asylum, and none at Littlemore, whereas, at the corresponding date of last year, there were 16 vacancies here and 3 at Littlemore, exclusive of 4 beds occupied by non-pauper patients, of whom, as already mentioned, there is now only one remaining. The preceding facts all seem to point to the urgent necessity for an early consideration of what is to be done in regard to the additional accommodation that will doubtless be required for the admissions, if not of the forthcoming year, at any rate of the immediate future. It may, however, be remarked that, during the first quarter of the year, the number of asylum inmates became considerably reduced, owing to a decrease in the number of admissions and a remarkable increase in the number of deaths, so that during the period referred to the deaths exceeded by one the number admitted. The vacancies thus produced amounted to 13 in excess of those remaining at the end of 1873 on the 27th of March, on which day the number of patients in the asylum had fallen to 255; being the smallest number recorded during the year 1874. This diminution in the number of inmates during the early part of the year also accounts for the average number resident during 1874, viz. 268, being less by 4 than the corresponding number for 1873.

In regard to the admissions, which, inclusive of 13 readmissions, amount to 101 in number, the first noteworthy fact to be mentioned is that they exceed by 24 the number recorded during the previous year, and that this excess is chiefly confined to the female sex, of whom there were 17 more admitted than during 1873. In addition to those who had been previously inmates of this asylum, 4 men and 5 women had been formerly

under treatment in various asylums, the majority of them many years ago. Thus, 3 females had been inmates of Bethlem Hospital respectively 12, 14, and 15 years ago, and 2 of the asylum at Fairford 20 years ago. Two men had been formerly inmates of Colney Hatch, and one, a criminal lunatic with a strong hereditary predisposition, had been an inmate of various gaols and asylums. Two idiots, one male and the other a female, had been each under treatment for five years at Earlswood. But the number of those who had been formerly treated in some asylum was trifling as compared with the number of those admitted who had been inmates of Union Workhouses prior to their reception into this asylum. Out of the 101 admissions no fewer than 43, or nearly one-half, had been detained in workhouses for periods varying from a few days to several years. Thus, 20 had been in the workhouse for a week or less, 4 for a month, 1 for six months, 3 for a year, and 11 for various terms extending from 2 up to 11 years. Attention having been directed in previous Reports to the general unfavourable character of cases that come to the asylum through the medium of the workhouse, it may be well to state a few facts to show that the experience of the past year tends still further to confirm the opinions previously expressed. Thus, out of the 43 patients alluded to, 9 were affected with paralysis, 7 were idiots, 4 of whom were also epileptic, 3 were subject to epilepsy, 1 was nearly blind, and several were extremely filthy in their habits; in fact, the latter propensity seemed to be the main reason for their being sent to the asylum. In addition to precarious or feeble health from various forms of disease, many of them laboured under great debility, the natural result of senile decay. For example, 4 were from 71 to 76 years old,

and 2 aged respectively 83 and 87. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that during the year out of the whole number 7 died soon after admission, death occurring in two cases within a week, in one case in a month, in two in six weeks, and in two within four months of admission. Upon this subject it may be remarked that the natural inference to be deduced from the experience of the last twelve months in this asylum appears to be that the asylum is yearly becoming more of a lazaret for the incurable and worst cases of mental disease that have already been sifted, so to speak, by a probationary residence in the workhouse, and that while curable cases are detained in those institutions to their manifest detriment for indefinite periods, some, who have become obnoxious on account of filthy habits, and others who are apparently in a dying state, are removed to the asylum, the latter at considerable risk and with no other effect than to hasten the impending fatal result. And whether this bad system has been fostered by the recent enactment whereby the Unions will be recouped by the State to the extent of four shillings per week for each patient placed under asylum treatment, is a question well worthy of consideration, and one to which no doubt some would be inclined to give an affirmative reply.

A review of the general characteristics of the admissions for the year leads to the conclusion that, upon the whole, they were of a still more unfavourable character than those received during the two previous years. This remark is especially applicable to the male admissions, particularly on the score of curability, as out of 42 males admitted only 8 could be selected as affording any reasonable prospect of recovery, and in only 4 of them has this expectation already been realised. Amongst the

females admitted the proportion of those reckoned curable, though not large, was much greater, as out of the 59 female admissions 21 were classed under this head, of whom 13 have since been discharged as recovered. In addition to the above, there were about a dozen of doubtful cases admitted, regarding whom, although complete recovery could not be expected, yet hopes are entertained that under treatment some amelioration of their mental symptoms will ultimately supervene. The bodily health and condition of the patients when brought to the asylum having an intimate causative relation with the proportion of recoveries, and especially with the rate of mortality, now claim attention. Out of the whole number admitted, only 26—or about one in every four—were found to be in good bodily health, 36 were in indifferent health, 30 in feeble health, and 9 were in very feeble health, much emaciated, and in an exhausted condition. Of the latter, all except two died soon after admission: two within three days, one in five days, one in eight days, one in a month, one in seven weeks, and one under three months from the date of admission. Regarding those quickly fatal cases, two of which became the subject of an inquest, fuller particulars will be given in the sequel; and concerning the two who survived, it may be mentioned that one was a young woman who a few days prior to admission had been delivered of a child, and was in such a feeble state that she had to be immediately carried to bed, and kept in a horizontal position, to avoid the imminent risk of death by syncope. Under the liberal use of stimulants, combined with appropriate medical and dietetic treatment, she gradually gained strength, but for a considerable time continued in a state of acute mania, from which she finally emerged, and was discharged recovered, fully five months after admission.

The other case was that of a female, 63 years of age, who, to prevent her dying from inanition, had to be regularly fed with the stomach-pump three times a day for about a month, and is now in good bodily health, and gradually improving in her mental state. The customary physical examination by one or both of the Medical Officers of the bodies of patients on their arrival at the asylum led to the discovery of numerous bruises, abrasions, ulcers, and other indications of disease or injury, all of which were duly noted in the case-books. Various diseases of the chest were in this way at once detected, such as phthisis and valvular disease of the heart; the latter complication being unusually frequent. But perhaps the most striking morbid state discovered was a fracture of two ribs in the case of an old woman, who succumbed in the course of eight days, and upon whom it was deemed advisable to hold an inquest. One or two cases of scabies were likewise recognised; and it is a singular fact that this disease is often found, not upon patients who are removed from their own homes, but upon the persons of those who have previously resided in public institutions. Two females were admitted in a state of pregnancy, one of whom, whose case will be afterwards referred to, was confined in the asylum, and the other improved so much mentally that she was fit to be sent home prior to her accouchement. In regard to those diseases which so often fatally complicate insanity, General Paralysis was found to exist in nine cases, only one of which was a female; Local or Partial Paralysis was manifested by 2 males and 5 females; while 7 males and 8 females were affected with Epilepsy. There was likewise one case of Chorea, a boy eight years of age, in whom the symptoms of this singular disease have since almost completely disappeared. In addition to the preceding there were a good many

patients whose chance of recovery was entirely precluded by the presence of marked symptoms of organic brain disease.

The number of those admitted last year who by their conversation or actions had evinced a suicidal tendency was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, as no less than 37—of whom 14 were males and 23 females—were described as being suicidally inclined by the parties who fill up the particulars in the admission papers. One male patient exhibited in his own person unmistakable physical evidence of a determined suicidal attempt, in the shape of a large gaping wound on the front of his neck, which had been self-inflicted with a razor about ten days previously. A female patient who had likewise attempted to cut her throat also presented a wound on her neck, but not of a severe character. One young girl, who recovered, had also made several attempts to put an end to her life in a similar manner; a male patient had twice attempted suicide by strangulation, two females and one male by drowning, and one female by setting fire to her house and clothes. The refusal of food, which in many instances is actuated by suicidal intention, was of more frequent occurrence amongst the admissions of the past year. Twenty patients, nearly equally divided as regards sex, were noted as having persistently refused ordinary sustenance, but of those only about one-half were so persistent in abstaining from food as to require compulsory alimentation by means of the feeding apparatus. Two cases, however, not included amongst the admissions, which both terminated fatally, required feeding in the manner described for several weeks until the day previous to death, which otherwise would have occurred long before from starvation.

As affording some idea of the obnoxious features of

the admissions as a class, the following statement in regard to their propensities may be recorded. Thus, 70 were described as being dangerous, of whom a few were decidedly homicidal; 35 were found to be destructive, and no less than 52 filthy in their habits. However, it is but fair to remark that many of the latter soon began to improve in this respect under the beneficial influence of asylum treatment.

A cursory examination of that part of the appended table relative to the ages of the patients admitted will show that there has been no diminution, but on the contrary a marked increase, in the number of senile cases received, as out of the whole number admitted nearly one-fourth were upwards of 60 years of age. Of those, ten were between 60 and 70, ten between 70 and 80, and three between 80 and 90. This combination of insanity along with the degenerations of structure, loss of vital power, and general infirmities incidental to advanced life render such cases all but hopeless as regards recovery, exceedingly troublesome and expensive to treat, and finally result in an inevitable high rate of mortality.

In regard to the form of insanity exhibited on admission, 29 patients were affected with Mania, 25 with Melancholia, 6 with Monomania, 33 with Dementia, and 6 with Amentia; the latter comprising an equal number labouring under Congenital Imbecility and Idiocy. In addition to the patients comprehended in the preceding classification there were two who, as they did not manifest any symptom of insanity, neither at the time of admission nor after a prolonged period during which they were under observation in the asylum, were entered in the register as "not insane." As some explanation of this unusual circumstance seems requisite, it may be mentioned that one case was that of a male, transferred in a

state of convalescence from another asylum, where he had been allowed to prolong his stay partly at his own request, who, on becoming chargeable to a Berkshire Union, was removed to Moulsford, but who, no doubt, would have been discharged at an early date from the asylum whence he came. The other was one of those anomalous cases which are occasionally received from the county prison. This unfortunate woman, for to that so-called class she had for some years belonged, was born of respectable parentage, her father having been a Surgeon, but, through decline in circumstances, was obliged to take to domestic service, in the course of which she met with a social *misfortune.* This led ultimately to her adopting an irregular life, in the course of which, it is not difficult to conceive, she became addicted to the excessive use of alcholic liquors. The effect of this vicious indulgence was to render her latterly, when under the influence of drink, most obscene in her language, and outrageous to public decency in her conduct, which led to her incarceration in Reading gaol, alone, on twelve different occasions. When brought to the asylum, and during the time she was under special observation, she was coherent, rational in conversation, industrious, free from depression or excitement, and exhibited neither loss of memory, delusion, nor hallucination. Under such circumstances it need not excite surprise that she was put down as not insane, although it may be admitted, that it would have given a fairer idea of the case if the words "did not exhibit any symptom of insanity" had been used instead. The statutory report sent up to the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy naturally give rise to some correspondence regarding the case, and as she had no settlement in this county, and being no longer under the special jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, the result

was her discharge as an ordinary patient within three months of her admission. In the course of three weeks, she was again brought as a patient to the asylum in virtue of a warrant granted by the Secretary of State, in which it was stated that she had been committed for seven days to Reading gaol on a charge of drunkenness. Her mental state on re-admission was almost, if not quite, identical with her condition when first admitted, and she soon resumed her former occupation in the laundry. The preceding facts which have just been detailed regarding this case seem to justify the opinion that it is one of those for which there at present exists no legal enactment under which they can be properly dealt with, and that to consign this woman, it may be for life, or at least to indefinite confinement in an asylum, is to take an undue advantage of the Lunacy Acts, and to stretch the letter of legislation beyond a point to which it never could have been meant to extend. In regard to her mental state, she might reasonably be styled a dipsomaniac, or some might go so far as to say she was morally insane, but the same might be said regarding many habitual offenders. For the proper disposal of such cases, fresh legislation seems to be greatly required, and the one in point, just narrated, serves to illustrate the necessity which exists for some statutory provision for the treatment of habitual inebriates, especially those whose acts, while under the influence of liquor, bring them into collision with the civil authorities.

There has been no striking variation in the causes of insanity recorded regarding the admissions during the year. In only five cases was the origin of insanity ascribed to moral causes, whereas about two-thirds of the whole were due to various physical causes, and in fully one-third the cause was unascertained. The principal

physical causes enumerated according to frequency of occurrence were hereditary predisposition, intemperance, epilepsy, congenital defect, predisposition from previous attack and hyperlactation. The latter was the exciting cause of mental alienation in five females admitted in the course of the year, three of whom had been previously treated to recovery in this asylum, and although before leaving they were strongly warned as to the certainty of their becoming again insane, if on being once more confined they persisted in the pernicious practice of suckling their infants for more than six, or nine months at the very furthest. Notwithstanding this prophylactic admonition, pregnancy having occurred in all three, followed by delivery of healthy children, they individually paid no attention to the caution they had received, and, setting good advice at defiance, one suckled her child over eleven months, in fact until she was brought back to the asylum, the other for fifteen months, and the third nearly two years. The fact that all three were hereditarily predisposed to insanity, which ought to have acted as a preventative, only aggravated the evil to which they voluntarily subjected themselves. The fourth case of this kind is a young woman who, though only twenty-eight years of age, is the mother of five children, and has been in the habit of suckling her infants until they attained the age of fifteen or sixteen months, and who had a baby about twelve months old at the breast before she was admitted. On behalf of these poor women it may be observed by way of explanation, if not of exoneration, that being in poor circumstances they are tempted to incur the fearful risk of inducing insanity with a view to limit the number of their children by lessening their chance of becoming pregnant. As this baneful practice is of common occurrence, it cannot be too widely known

or sufficiently enforced that if any female, especially if she has already experienced an attack and is hereditarily predisposed to mental disease, suckles her infant for a period of nine, or at any rate of twelve months or upwards, she is almost certain to become the victim of insanity, not to speak of the injurious effects upon her constitution which will be developed before symptoms of mental alienation become manifest. In the table showing the causes of insanity in those admitted, it will be seen that 15 are classed under the head of hereditary predisposition, but as this affords but an imperfect idea of the extent to which it exists amongst the patients brought to this asylum, it deserves to be noted that, on special inquiry, 33 of the admissions were found to be hereditarily predisposed to insanity, 20 were stated by relatives or others to inherit no insane tendency, and in 48 cases no authentic information on the subject could be obtained.

The preceding remarks concerning those who were admitted may now be concluded by a short statement showing the manner of disposal of the admissions up to the close of the year. Of the 101 patients admitted during 1874, only 17 were discharged recovered, 2 relieved, 1 not improved, and no fewer than 22 died. It will therefore be obvious from the paucity of recoveries derived from the admissions of the year, combined with the enormous proportion of deaths that occurred among the latter, amounting in number to 22, or more than one-fifth of the whole admissions, that in addition to their generally unfavourable character as regards the prospect of mental recovery, a large number must have been in a very precarious state of bodily health when received into the asylum, which circumstance was no doubt the chief factor in producing the very high rate of mortality that obtained.

The number of patients discharged recovered during the year amounting to 31, of whom only 7 were males and 24 females, although 5 in excess of that for the previous year, shows a decrease of three per cent. upon the proportion of recoveries to admissions. Last year the recoveries calculated upon the total number of admissions yielded a per-centage of 33.7, but this year the proportion is 30.6, which is only about three per cent. under the average of the English County and Borough Asylums for the year 1873, as given by the Commissioners in Lunacy in their last Annual Report. Under all the circumstances already detailed relative to the class of patients submitted to treatment during the last twelve months, from whom it is always expected that the great bulk of recoveries will be derived, this result may fairly afford some gratification as being considerably in excess of what might justly have been anticipated. The admissions of the year 1871 contributed three recoveries, two of whom were very interesting cases; those of 1872 five, and those of 1873 six. Regarding the two cases just alluded to, who were both females, one was a marked case of dementia supervening upon small-pox, who for a long time exhibited most unpromising symptoms, but by dint of persistent efforts was at last induced to employ herself at laundry work, with the agreeable result of a gradual improvement in her mental state becoming manifest, which finally eventuated in recovery. The other was a young woman, who had been an intimate companion of the female patient, the interesting details of whose progress towards mental convalescence were narrated in last report. The two, it appears, had been in the habit of lamenting over their mutual inability to get well like others around them, and each had endeavoured to console the other on account of their common misfortune. The

companionship having been broken up by the successful discharge of the elder of the two to her husband and family, the younger, who was left behind, was much encouraged by the happy issue of her friend's case, and the latter, by writing occasionally in a hopeful tone and telling her that if she tried to exercise self-control she also would soon be able to repress her morbid emotional feelings and get restored to her friends, contributed greatly to bring about this young woman's recovery.

The seven patients discharged relieved were removed from the asylum under the following circumstances. One female, who was not considered to be a pauper patient was discharged at the request of her husband, two men were discharged at the urgent personal request of their wives, one female was discharged by an order signed by three Visitors as not being properly a pauper patient, but was brought back again as a pauper in three days, and one private male patient was, at the instance of the Committee, removed by his son to the Warneford Asylum. One male and one female having become chargeable to Unions beyond the county, were removed to their asylums, the one to Gloucester and the other to the county asylum at Shrewsbury.

In regard to the eleven patients discharged as not improved, one was a male private patient transferred by his friends to the Northampton Asylum in compliance with notice to remove issued by the Committee. One female not considered to be a pauper was in consequence of an order from three Visitors removed by her father, and another epileptic female idiot was, at their importunate solicitation, handed over to the custody of her parents. The remainder, with one exception, comprising 2 males and 5 females, were chronic cases transferred to Littlemore to fill up vacancies that had occurred there for

Berkshire patients. The remaining case to be noticed amongst the non-improved was a male patient who, while out with a working party in front of the Asylum, made his escape on the 1st of June, and not having been secured within the statutory period, was obliged to be discharged from the asylum register. Some of the circumstances in connection with this case, being of a remarkable character, may be briefly mentioned. This patient was a typical case of recurrent mania, who, when in his excited condition, was very restless, noisy, destructive, incoherent, and incapable of uttering a rational remark, and whose intervals of quiescence were invariably of from ten to fifteen days' duration only. As this was not the first occasion on which he had effected his escape, profiting by previous experience, he purposely avoided going to the residence of any of his friends and started on tramp through the country in search of work, which he was successful in obtaining at various places, and was thus enabled to support himself for six or seven weeks. As nothing whatever had been heard of him during that time, his friends were greatly alarmed under the impression that as he had not been apprehended somewhere he must have come to an untimely end, as they considered it impossible for him in his well-known excited state to escape being picked up by the police. This opinion, which under the circumstances was quite reasonable, proved to be completely fallacious, as the patient, who had passed for a sane man, supported himself by his own exertions until about the middle of July, when he fell into the hands of the police at East Grinstead, and was re-admitted on the 22nd of August. Paradoxical as the statement may appear, there is no doubt that this man's acute mental symptoms were kept in abeyance by his absence from the asylum, and, curiously enough, since his

return, his lucid intervals have increased considerably in duration.

The high rate of mortality that prevailed during the latter part of the year that has just elapsed, amongst the general community, especially in certain populous centres, and which has elicited so many comments in the public prints, has had its counterpart in this asylum, nor is this at all to be wondered at when the correlation existing between a low temperature and the rate of mortality amongst the old and infirm is taken into consideration. To show the fatal influence of winter cold upon persons in advanced life, it may be quoted that Dr Farr has determined from the increase of deaths at different ages, with decrease of temperature, that the danger of dying therefrom is doubled every nine years after the age of 30; so that the chances of dying from cold, being 1 at the age of 30, there are 16 at the age of 66, and so in proportion. It also should be borne in mind that lunatics have a far greater tendency to suffer fatally from lung and brain disease, induced or aggravated by cold, than the general population. The experience of this asylum during the past year tends to corroborate the correctness of these observations, for taking as the six coldest months, those comprised in the first and last quarters of the year, it is found that more than two-thirds of the annual mortality occurred during that period. The contrast becomes still more striking when the number of deaths that happened each month is mentioned. Thus, while six deaths were recorded in January, October, and November; 8 in February, 5 in December, and 3 in March, only 1 occurred in April and June, 2 in August, 3 in May and September, and 4 in July. The total number of deaths that took place in the course of the year was 48, and in regard to sex the numbers were

23 males and 25 females. This, as compared with the number for the preceding year, exhibits an increase of no less than 20, and, calculated upon the average number resident, gives a per-centage of 17.9, and upon the entire number under treatment 13 per cent.; the corresponding per-centage for the previous year being upon the average number resident 10.2, and upon the total number treated 8.2. That these figures indicate the prevalence of an exceptionally high mortality during the past year cannot be denied, and a comparison with those given in two of the tables contained in the report published by the Commissioners in Lunacy will show how far this has exceeded the general average. The proportion of deaths to the daily average number resident, and to the total number under treatment for the last fifteen years, in the English County and Borough Asylums, as given by the Commissioners, was 10·74 and 8·34 respectively, so that the corresponding proportion in this asylum exceeded the former by 7 and the latter by 5 per cent. It is, therefore, obvious that the rate of mortality of this asylum, calculated upon the total number treated, presents a more favourable comparison than that based upon the average daily number in residence. Nor are the causes of this difference difficult to discriminate, for with limited accommodation and a large proportion of discharges, a considerable number of whom are chronic cases of some years' standing, in good bodily health, annually transferred to Littlemore, it is evident that there will be always a large proportion of recent or acute cases amongst the general population of the asylum; and as it is amongst this class that proportionally the greatest number of fatal casualties occur, it is quite clear that until the enlargement of the asylum the rate of mortality calculated upon the average daily number resident must

necessarily be high. Regarding the causes of death, nearly two-thirds of those who died succumbed to different forms of cerebral disease. Of these 2 died of apoplexy, 3 from epilepsy, 5, all males, from general paralysis, 6 from ordinary paralysis, 5 from organic disease of the brain, 1 female from puerperal convulsions, and 6 from exhaustion from melancholia; in four instances accelerated by persistent refusal of food. The latter, it may be remarked, were sustained by artificial alimentation, as long as that procedure could be had recourse to with safety. Only three females died of phthisis pulmonalis, and in one of them this disease was far advanced on admission, and its course was rapid until death, which took place one month after admission. Asphyxia, ascites, syncope, and caries of right ilium, were each the cause of death in a single instance. Diarrhœa, dependent upon extensive ulceration of the intestines, was the cause of death in 3 male cases; erysipelas in 2—one male and one female; and in 8, equally divided according to sex, death was the result of gradual exhaustion from senile decay. The ages of the latter, at death, were respectively, 71, 73, 75, 75, 81, 83, and 87; and it may be mentioned that nearly one-half of those who died were upwards of 60 years of age, and of these seven were between 60 and 70, eleven between 70 and 80, and three between 80 and 90. The ages of those that died yield an average of 55, which is two higher than that of the preceding year. Two out of the three females, in whom the cause of death was epilepsy, were in their ordinary state of health when seized with the attack which, in each case, terminated fatally after a short illness. One of them was seized with a violent epileptic fit about four o'clock in the morning, succeeded by a continuous recurrence of fits, almost without inter-

mission, accompanied with coma, which continued until death occurred, thirty hours after the commencement of the attack. The other patient, who had also been subject to fits for years, was, without any known exciting cause, attacked with an epileptic paroxysm, during which the fits followed each other almost without interruption, till within twelve hours of her death, which took place three days after she had been first seized. The singular fact may likewise be stated that both these fatal cases happened last February, within two days of each other, and, it may be added, that all the remedies administered failed to lessen the frequency or severity of the epileptic seizures. The female, whose death occurred from puerperal convulsions, was another victim of the pernicious effects of over-suckling. She was admitted in a state of pregnancy of eight months' duration, and, although in this condition during part of the time, had suckled her last child for two years, and only weaned it four months prior to her admission. When brought to the asylum she was universally convulsed, but perfectly conscious, and on the afternoon of the following day was delivered of a still-born female child. After delivery the convulsions continued without cessation until the afternoon of the next day, when they began to moderate with intervals of ten minutes intervening between the paroxysms. The patient continued in a very critical state, and under constant observation for two days, when she began gradually to sink, and expired on the evening of the fourth day of her residence in the asylum. The occurrence of death, which for a considerable time had been momentarily expected, after hopes began to be entertained of her recovery, was very disappointing, but was fully accounted for by the morbid changes discovered on post-mortem examination. Erysipelas, which was the

cause of death in the case of one male and one female, was in the former of traumatic origin, but in the latter purely idiopathic. In addition to those two cases this disease also appeared in the case of two patients dying from other diseases, and in all probability tended to accelerate the approach of death. The male patient who succumbed to erysipelas was a man whose constitution was completely shattered from a variety of causes. In his case the disease originated from a slight abrasion on the posterior aspect of his right elbow joint, which was all the more remarkable as he had for some time previously suffered from an abscess of the corresponding part of the left elbow joint. The erysipelatous inflammation, which was phlegmonous in character, rapidly extended up the arm, involving the shoulder and adjacent parts of the chest and terminated in death in the course of three days. The female, who died of the same disorder, although 73 years of age, was apparently in good health, and very corpulent in bodily condition. With her the seat of erysipelas was the face and scalp, and she had suffered from a similar attack about a month previously. If her own statement can be credited, she seems to have had a proclivity to the disease, as she stated that she had experienced frequent attacks of facial erysipelas during the course of her life before she became an inmate of the asylum. In both cases the treatment with the tincture of the perchloride of iron, which had been previously found to be very efficacious, was pushed to the extreme, but completely failed to avert the fatal result.

The three fatal cases which became the subject of a Coroner's inquest may now be shortly referred to. The first was an old woman, 73 years of age, who, on admission, was discovered to have two fractured ribs,

in addition to being in an emaciated and exhausted state of bodily condition, and who, notwithstanding the liberal administration of port wine, brandy, essence of beef, and other nourishment, continued in a state of extreme exhaustion and debility until her death, which took place eight days after admission. The jury, after hearing the evidence adduced, including that of a medical man who had been deputed by the Coroner to make the post-mortem examination, returned a verdict of death from natural causes. It may be added that the post-mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis of two fractured ribs and revealed the presence of a large abscess of the liver. The other, also a female, who was admitted in a state of acute mania, manifested likewise unmistakable symptoms of organic heart disease, but, under ordinary treatment, in the course of six weeks she became convalescent so far as her mental symptoms were concerned. Her friends, who at this stage came to visit her, seemed to have fanned the hope which she herself entertained of being discharged at the approaching meeting of the Committee. On the day prior to the monthly meeting, having been informed by the Medical Superintendent that she was not yet in his opinion sufficiently recovered to be sent home, she was observed to become excited, restless, and quite changed in her aspect, and on the second day afterwards she relapsed into a state of violent maniacal excitement and refused her food, which had to be forcibly administered. She continued in a raving condition for about six days, during which she was regularly fed with various nourishing fluids with an admixture of brandy, when one morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a sudden change in her appearance was observed, and on the arrival of the medical officers, who had been immediately summoned,

she was found to be in a dying state, and expired a few minutes after their arrival. The immediate cause of death was, no doubt, syncope, or sudden failure of the action of the heart, but post-mortem examination disclosed structural disease of the brain, heart and lungs, which amply accounted for the sudden nature of the patient's death. At the inquest which was held upon the body a verdict was returned to the effect that death had resulted from natural causes, and an opinion was also expressed by the coroner and jury, based upon the evidence given, that the deceased patient had been extremely well attended to during her last illness. The remaining case was that of a male patient who had been for years subject to occasional epileptic fits, but who had so much improved while under treatment in this asylum that his discharge had been contemplated, as his fits, which were slight in character, occurred only at prolonged intervals, during which he was sensible in conversation, and only manifested a trifling degree of mental weakness. He was regularly employed in the garden, and, on account of his intelligence and trustworthy character, was often entrusted by the gardener to perform particular jobs by himself. About four o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th of February last, a private patient, an occupant of the convalescent ward, noticed on looking towards the garden one of the inmates, who was walking within 100 yards of two out-door attendants and other patients, fall forward on his face and, after a slight movement, remain apparently motionless. He then called the attention of the charge attendant, who, on seeing that none of the men working near had observed the man fall, immediately despatched his assistant to the patient's aid, who ran down the garden and found the patient lying with his face in a shallow sewage gutter

apparently dead. He, however, according to the testimony of one of the working men was seen to breathe once, and the assistant medical officer, who was immediately on the spot, commenced to perform artificial respiration, but without being able to restore animation. At the inquest, which was held two days afterwards, the jury returned a verdict that the patient died from being accidentally suffocated in a sewage gutter. It may appear scarcely credible, but nevertheless true, that from measurements of the sewage gutter taken immediately after the accident at the spot where deceased fell, the width of the gutter was found to be eight inches, and the depth of water only one inch and a-half.

As several allusions have been made to post-mortem examinations in the course of the preceding observations, it may be recorded that 28 were made at different times during the year, but this number would have been higher had not permission been refused by friends on several occasions. The refusal of permission to make a post-mortem examination in an ordinary case is, perhaps, of no great consequence, but when, as has more than once happened during the last twelve months, the friends forbid such an investigation to be made in a case of the highest interest, from a pathological point of view, the Medical Officers cannot but regret that they are powerless to enforce this important procedure, which, though antagonistic to individual sentiment, is undoubtedly for the advantage of the surviving community.

After the recital of the preceding facts bearing upon the subject, the announcement that the general health of the patients during the past year has not been so satisfactory as could have been desired cannot excite surprise. The high rate of mortality, though chiefly dependent

upon the advanced age, and the diseased or debilitated state of the majority of those admitted, would also point to the same conclusion. But the occurrence of several cases of erysipelas, which it must be confessed, indicates the presence in the asylum of some hygienic defect, affords the strongest proof of the correctness of the observation. As to the precise cause of the presence of this disease amongst the inmates of both divisions, which has been a source of much regret and annoyance to the Medical Officers, it is impossible to give a definite opinion, for, according to an eminent authority, the mystery which hangs over the origin of disease poisons does so, in a remarkable degree, over erysipelas. There is no doubt, however, that although the disease is often epidemic, as for example in Oxford during the last three months, it is more or less constantly present in communities, and that there are some unknown conditions of the atmosphere which seem to favour its dissemination. It may likewise be affirmed that after the disease made its appearance every means at disposal was adopted to obviate any known predisposing cause, and to prevent it spreading by contagion. But there being no detached hospital for contagious or infectious diseases in connection with the asylum, the most effective means for properly treating and eradicating the disorder was not available. The best substitute for this desideratum, which under existing circumstances could be procured, was brought into requisition by removing the eight male patients who slept in the largest infirmary dormitory on the first floor, and distributing them throughout the house. Into the vacant room thus set apart, which in many respects is well adapted for the purpose, any male case of erysipelas that appeared was removed, and marked improvement in the symptoms of nearly all of them soon became apparent

after the change had been effected. The necessity not having been so urgent, and the difficulties which would attend the alteration being greater on account of a larger proportion resident, it was not considered expedient to effect this arrangement in the female division.

In the month of November, the occurrence of typhoid fever in one of the cottages at the front entrance occupied by the gardener, who, along with his wife and three children were laid up with this disease, naturally created considerable anxiety lest the fever should extend to some of the asylum inmates, but happily this apprehension was not realised. It may likewise be mentioned that these cases, who received every medical attention, were liberally supplied from the asylum with milk, arrowroot, beef-tea &c., which form so essential an element in the treatment of fever, and that they all made a good recovery except the gardener's wife, who died after being ill for about a month.

The medical treatment of the patients continues to receive as much attention as before, and to be conducted on the same principles which have been alluded to in previous reports. As regards new remedies, or particular methods of treatment, the experience of the year does not seem to afford any circumstances which appear sufficiently novel or interesting to call for special remark. In the great majority of instances the treatment must necessarily be of only a palliative character, but there are always a certain number in whom the curative effects of the means employed are of the most striking and encouraging description.

No variation in the general treatment of the patients has to be recorded, as the same occupations, amusements, and other measures for their benefit have been carried on as in previous years. Industrial occupations, varied

according to circumstances, which exerts such a beneficial influence, especially in certain phases of insanity, has been promoted to the utmost extent. Thus, on an average, nearly 100 female patients were daily employed in the following manner:—In the laundry or washhouses, 32; in the kitchen, 11; at needlework or knitting, 36; and at household work in the wards, 25. About the same proportion of males have been employed, of whom 45 worked in the garden or on the farm, 2 with the bricklayer, 1 with the carpenter, 2 with the engineer, 1 with the baker, 7 with the shoemaker, 6 with the tailor, 4 in the dining-hall, and from 25 to 30 have assisted the attendants at various kinds of domestic work. The purchase of a set of carpenter's tools for patients' use, and of a sewing-machine for the tailor's shop, have both contributed to increase the amount of work accomplished by the inmates and by the tradesmen in those departments. The principal work executed chiefly by the aid of patients' labour was the levelling and laying out, by the formation of the necessary paths, of four acres of additional kitchen-garden ground, which occupied the working staff during the first six months of the year. For the formation of those paths and others in the lower part of the garden, a large quantity of gravel was required, and it was estimated that at least 500 yards were dug by the patients for this purpose. Several other improvements in the garden and grounds, in the carrying out of which the inmates rendered valuable assistance, have been effected since the beginning of last year. A large number of small fruit shrubs, comprising gooseberries, raspberries, and currants, have been added to those already planted in the kitchen-garden. A belt of shrubbery, containing an ample and well-selected proportion of evergreen shrubs and trees, interspersed with some choice deciduous varieties, has

been planted along the edge of the road leading from the front entrance of the asylum to the farm buildings, which already has greatly improved the aspect of the grounds in front of the asylum. Along the road leading to Stoke Ferry, where shelter for the kitchen-garden and a screen to protect the south female airing-court from public observation were greatly needed, a plantation 352 yards in length and 7 in width, composed of larch, Scotch and spruce firs, with an intermixture of ordinary forest trees, has been recently put in during the planting season. The ground required for both of those plantations had been previously well trenched to the depth of 2½ feet during the autumn by the working patients, who are employed under the supervision of the garden labourers.

There has been a slight change as regards frequency of occurrence, but none in the general nature of the associated amusements provided during the year for the recreation of the patients. The fortnightly dance, which formerly used to be suspended during the summer months, has been carried on throughout the whole year, but with this difference—that during the summer season, when the weather happened to be both warm and dry, the dancing took place in the open air, and the green sward of one of the airing-courts was substituted for the floor of the usual ball-room. Five theatrical entertainments were given in the course of the year, in only one of which the performers were entirely strangers. The following is a list of the pieces acted, with the dates upon which the performances took place:—"The Area Bell" and "Found in a Four-Wheeler" were played on the 23rd of April, "The Rendezvous" on the 28th of May, "Mrs. White" and "The Captain's Not a Miss," by Moreland's Company, on the 3rd of October, "My Turn Next" and "The Illustrious Stranger" on the 11th of December,

and "Turn Him Out," followed by "Bombastes Furioso," on the 31st of December. These entertainments, which were all highly successful, afforded the patients great amusement, and were thoroughly appreciated. To Mr. Rayner, the Clerk of the Essex Asylum, and to his son, Mr. C. T. Rayner, from Reading, who kindly came here and assisted at the performances on the 11th of December by playing the leading characters in both pieces in an exceedingly able manner, the best thanks of all connected with the asylum are justly due. Mr. Alfred Lockie, who was appointed Head Attendant at the commencement of the year, is also deserving of much commendation for the active part he has taken not only in all the theatricals, but in the general amusements, and also for the elegant manner in which he decorated the hall for the Christmas entertainment. Some of the articles used by the patients at their indoor games having become worn out, were replaced, and two sets of croquet were bought early in the year. A valuable addition was likewise made to the library, which is a source of great recreation to the more intelligent class of patients, as well as to many of the attendants, by the purchase of Scott and Bulwer's inimitable works of fiction.

A brief enumeration of some of the chief alterations and improvements that have been effected in the course of the last twelve months may now be introduced. The principal work of this kind, either as regards importance or extent, was the removal in the four male wards of the defective Portland cement from the dados, and replacing it by a layer of Parian cement, which was afterwards worked up to a polished surface. This operation gave rise to the same amount of trouble and inconvenience which was experienced on the female side when similar

repairs were in progress. Advantage was at the same time taken of the wards being dismantled to paint the upper part of the walls in a warm stone colour, and several also of the attendants' rooms were painted in a similar manner. The length of time required for these repairs retarded the performance of the annual white-washing of the dormitories, day-rooms, and other apartments throughout the asylum, so that it was late in the season before all the work of this sort had been accomplished; but it may be remarked that it was thoroughly done, as some of the sleeping-rooms and other places that had been exposed to contagious effluvia were lime-whited a second time before the end of the year. The warming of the Steward's large store, for which no means had been originally provided, was effected by a compact coil of hot-water pipes in connection with Haden's heating apparatus. This has been found to answer well, and to be a valuable improvement. The painting of the outside iron and woodwork of the lodge and the adjoining cottage, which could not be overtaken during the preceding year, was executed this season, and a gas-pipe was laid on to the Engineer's cottage, for the purpose of supplying gas for one burner in his sitting-room and also to a lamp which was fixed on the outside wall of the front of the cottage. This addition has been found to be a great improvement, the want of which had been much felt, especially during the dark winter evenings, when so many of the *employés* who have been out on leave return to the asylum shortly before ten o'clock. Two new cast-iron retorts were put in at the gasworks to replace two that had become completely useless from the effect of continuous heat; the large lead sink in the kitchen scullery, which had become worn-out, was replaced by two sinks formed out of York stone; and a chandelier was put into the committee-

room, which formerly possessed no means of lighting. New cocoa-fibre matting was put down in the male and female convalescent wards, and for the first time in the laundry day-room, and in the upper corridors of the male infirmary. The matting removed from the wards first mentioned, which was only partially worn, was placed in the corresponding wards on the ground floor occupied by the worst class of patients. It may also be remarked that no improvement that has been introduced has tended so much to improve the aspect or to increase the tranquillity of the wards than the matting that has been at various times laid down in the different day-rooms and corridors.

In consequence of the prolonged drought that prevailed during the early part of the summer, a very unexpected failure of the asylum water supply began to be noticed about the middle of June, and gradually increased until it reached its maximum on the 13th of July, on which date the large underground soft-water tank, constructed to hold 20,000 gallons, was pumped dry for the first time since the opening of the asylum. In about a fortnight afterwards the heavy rains which fell replenished this tank, and it has continued to afford a sufficient supply of rain-water ever since. The supply of water from the well, however, did not increase any until about the end of September—in fact, after the above-mentioned date it slowly diminished, but the amount of decrease was so slight as to be hardly appreciable. When the drought was at its height last summer there were 24 feet of water in the well, as compared with 26 feet, the amount formerly present at similar seasons of the year. This diminution from the customary standard gives but an inadequate idea of the decrease in the amount of water supply which was experienced, as the well prior to the

opening of the asylum was calculated to yield at the rate of 1,900 gallons of water per hour, whereas in the middle of July last it had fallen to little more than 700 gallons per hour. The occurrence of this exceptional and unforeseen decrease in the amount of water available for ordinary asylum purposes, not to mention the possible emergency of fire, combined with the probability of its recurrence at some future time, urgently pointed to the necessity of adopting some means to augment the existing water supply. Accordingly, after due consideration and consultation with competent authorities on the subject, it was resolved by the Committee that an additional well should be sunk, as far as possible from the existing well, yet sufficiently near to be under the control of the pumps already in use. In accordance with the terms of this resolution, a new well, 12 feet in diameter, exclusive of space to the extent of eighteen inches required for brickwork, was dug in the north male airing-court, and finished on the 12th of September, when it was found to yield 420 gallons of water per hour without producing any material effect upon the old well. The depth of water in the newly-made well, when completed, was 14 feet, and is now 16 feet 9 in., which may be estimated at 10,000 gallons, which, added to the probable quantity of water that would collect during the time it would take to exhaust the well by pumping, would raise the amount of water rendered immediately available by the formation of the supplementary well to a total of 12,000 gallons at the very lowest computation, as soon as the necessary connections are made with the existing pumps. Immediately the well was finished a temporary arrangement was brought into use to supplement the water-producing capability of the old well. This was effected by attaching three lengths of fire-hose to the large hand-pump that had been

in use while the well was in course of excavation, so as to form a channel for the conduction of water into the old well, and setting two patients to work at pumping during the day. By this simple expedient, which was continued about three months, the inconvenience from the defective supply of water from the original well was successfully overcome, and the permanent engineering alterations to connect the new well with the present pumps have been postponed until the spring.

The enlargement of the Cholsey churchyard, the usual place of interment for patients dying in the asylum, the necessity for which was first brought under the notice of the Committee in a letter from the then incumbent and churchwardens, received as far back as July, 1872, was finally accomplished last summer by the purchase and enclosure of a piece of ground, about half an acre in extent, conveniently adjoining the Churchyard, of which it now forms a part. The removal of the intervening portion of the graveyard-wall, together with the building of the new boundary-wall, was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Downes, Clerk of the Works, by workmen specially engaged for the job, but, as all of the latter struck work before the operation was half completed, it was necessary to substitute for them several of the patients, by the aid of whom and the asylum bricklayer the undertaking was ultimately finished within the time prescribed. One of the latter, a private patient, who had been formerly a builder's foreman, rendered very important services as a bricklayer, and when thus employed seemed quite oblivious of his customary miserable depression and delusions. The consecration of the additional piece of burial-ground appended to the parish churchyard was performed on the 11th of August by the Bishop of Oxford, who subsequently addressed a large

proportion of the asylum inmates, who had been assembled in the chapel for the purpose. The chapel was completely filled by an audience comprising 218 patients, of whom 106 were males and 112 females, exclusive of officers, attendants, and servants, belonging to the asylum, and a party of strangers, amongst whom were a number of the neighbouring clergy and several members of the Committee of Visitors. After the service, which was simple in character and very appropriate to the peculiar mental circumstances of the majority of those present, the Bishop visited the different wards and dormitories in both divisions of the asylum, conversed with several of the inmates, and was afterwards pleased to record in the Visitors' Book the favourable impression which he had derived from his inspection of the institution. The entry made by his Lordship was to the effect that he had that day had the satisfaction of being present in the chapel of this asylum at evening prayers, and addressed a congregation remarkable to all appearance for order and earnest attention, and that, on afterwards visiting the wards, he was struck by the air of brightness and cheerfulness, as well as with the perfect order prevailing throughout the house.

The annual inspection of the asylum was made by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the 27th of November. In their report, entered in the Visitors' Book, they state that there was a remarkable absence of excitement amongst the patients, and that their conduct at dinner, in the dining-hall, where 107 men and 99 women were assembled, was extremely good. Also that all the wards were throughout exceptionally clean, and, though the day was cold, they were quite warm, yet well ventilated, and cheerful and comfortable in aspect; that the beds are amply supplied with blankets, and the bedding generally

was very good and well attended to. They likewise gave expression to the opinion that they considered the present condition of this asylum to be very good, and that great care and attention was given to ensure the comfort and welfare of the inmates by those concerned in its management. The concluding paragraph of their report, as it refers to the question of enlargement of the asylum, which is yearly becoming more imminent, may also be quoted:—"Additional accommodation here will no doubt ere long be required, and the consideration of the subject should not, we think, be delayed until the enlargement of the asylum becomes a matter of necessity, as any surplus room may at all times be occupied by private or out-county patients."

A vacancy that occurred during the first quarter of the year in the office of Medical Assistant by the resignation of Mr. Ernest Birt, who had occupied the appointment since August, 1872, was filled up by the election of Alexander Reid Urquhart, M.B., C.M., Aberd., at that time Assistant Medical Officer in the Perth District Asylum, who, in addition to the performance of his ordinary medical duties, has lent valuable assistance in connection with the theatrical amusements by cleverly painting scenery and taking a part in the performances. During his term of office Mr. Birt was much liked by both patients and officials, in proof of which it may be mentioned that he was presented by the latter with a very handsome token of esteem a few days prior to his departure. It is also incumbent upon the Medical Superintendent to state that Mr. Birt, who was very punctual and attentive in the discharge of his duties, is deserving of high commendation for the superior manner in which he wrote the medical case-books.

In conclusion, the Medical Superintendent, who desires to tender his cordial thanks to the Committee for their uniform courtesy, is glad to be able to endorse the favourable opinions previously expressed in former reports regarding the able manner in which the other Resident Officers have performed their duties, and he has also much pleasure in stating that amongst the subordinate officials, there are several who have now been some years connected with the asylum, whose services are of great practical utility, and entitled to his warmest approbation.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM,

15*th January*, 1875.

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1874.

	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on December 31st, 1873				123	145	268
Admitted for the first time during the year	39	49	88			
Re-admitted during the year	3	10	13	42	59	101
Total under care during the year				165	204	369
Discharged or Recovered:						
Recovered	7	24	31			
Relieved	4	3	7			
Not Improved	4	7	11			
Died	23	25	48			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				38	59	97
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1874				127	145	272
Average numbers resident during the year				122	146	268

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, *till December* 31*st*, 1874.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the Period of four years and three months				253	273	526
Re-admissions				6	17	23
Total of Cases admitted				259	290	549
Discharged or Removed :						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	43	61	104			
Relieved	8	7	15			
Not Improved	16	14	30			
Died	65	63	128			
Total Discharged and Died during the Period of four years and three months				132	145	277
Numbers remaining December 31st, 1874				127	145	272
Average numbers resident during the four years and three months				107	126	234

TABLE III.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on December 31st of each year.			Average numbers resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Three Months of 1870 ...	50	62	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	49	62	111	42	53	95	...	...	...	2.3	...	1
1871 ...	85	85	170	4	7	11	...	1	1	1	...	1	13	7	20	116	132	248	80	95	175	4.7	8.2	6.4	16.2	7.3	11.4
1872 ...	47	42	89	19	17	36	3	1	4	3	...	3	14	17	31	124	139	263	120	138	258	40.4	40.4	40.4	11.6	12.3	12.0
1873 ...	35	42	77	13	13	26	1	2	3	8	7	15	14	14	28	123	145	268	129	143	272	37.2	30.9	33.7	10.8	9.0	10.2
1874 ...	42	59	101	7	24	31	4	3	7	4	7	11	23	25	48	127	145	272	122	146	268	16.6	40.6	30.6	18.8	17.1	17.9
Total	259	290	549	43	61	104	8	7	15	16	14	30	65	63	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

TABLE IV.

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on December 31st, 1874.

Year.	Admitted.					Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1874.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1874.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions on Dec. 31, 1874.		
	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1870	50	62	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	6	8	13	12	25	33	42	75
1871	85	84	...	1	170	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	7	12	14	26	1	2	3	10	3	13	19	22	41	43	44	87
1872	44	38	3	4	89	...	4	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	5	15	20	35	3	1	4	2	1	3	8	12	20	19	8	27
1873	35	40	...	2	77	2	4	6	1	3	4	...	1	1	7	5	12	10	12	22	2	4	6	2	3	5	13	7	20	8	16	24
1874	39	49	3	10	101	4	14	18	2	...	2	...	1	1	12	10	22	4	13	17	2	...	2	...	1	1	12	10	22	24	35	59
Total...	253	273	6	17	549	7	24	31	4	3	7	4	7	11	23	25	48	43	61	104	8	7	15	16	14	30	65	63	128	127	145	272

Summary of the Total Admissions from September 30th, 1870, to December 31st, 1874.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Percentage of Cases Recovered	16.61	21.03	18.94
,, ,, Relieved	3.05	2.42	2.73
,, ,, Not Improved	6.02	4.83	5.47
,, ,, Dead	25.19	21.72	23.32
,, ,, Remaining	49.13	50.00	49.54

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1874.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease :			
Apoplexy	...	2	2
Epilepsy	...	3	3
Disease of Brain and Spinal Cord ...	3	2	5
General Paralysis	5	...	5
Melancholia, Exhaustion from ...	4	2	6
Paralysis	1	5	6
Puerperal Convulsions	...	1	1
Thoracic Disease :			
Phthisis	...	3	3
Syncope	...	1	1
Abdominal Disease :			
Ascites...	1	...	1
Caries of Ilium	...	1	1
Diarrhœa	3	...	3
Asphyxia...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	1	1	2
Senile Decay	4	4	8
Total	23	25	48

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1874.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	...	...	...	3	4	7
From 1 to 3 months	2	2	4	4	4	8
„ 3 to 6 „	...	9	9	3	2	5
„ 6 to 9 „	2	4	6	5	2	7
„ 9 to 12 „	1	1	2	1	1	2
„ 1 to 2 years	1	2	3	4	6	10
„ 2 to 3 „	1	6	7	2	3	5
„ 3 to 4 „	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total	7	24	31	23	25	48

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1874.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class: First attack, and within three months on admission	21	29	50	4	13	17	2	1	3	12	13	25
Second Class: First attack, and above three, and within twelve months on admission ...	5	4	9	2	4	6	1	...	1	5	1	6
Third Class: Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	1	9	10	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth Class: First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission	15	17	32	1	1	2	5	9	14	6	11	17
Total...	42	59	101	7	24	31	8	10	18	23	25	48

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1874.

Ages.	The Admissions.			Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 to 20 „	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 20 to 30 „	7	8	15	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
„ 30 to 40 „	12	16	28	5	7	12	3	5	8	4	5	9
„ 40 to 50 „	8	11	19	2	5	7	1	...	1	5	3	8
„ 50 to 60 „	6	5	11	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	7
„ 60 to 70 „	3	7	10	...	3	3	...	1	1	3	4	7
„ 70 to 80 „	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	11
„ 80 to 90 „	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Not Ascertained	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Total	42	59	101	7	24	31	8	10	18	23	25	48

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1874.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	13	19	32	4	7	11	2	6	8	6	5	11
Married	20	30	50	2	15	17	5	2	7	11	16	27
Widowed	9	10	19	1	2	3	...	1	1	6	3	9
Not Ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
Total	42	59	101	7	24	31	8	10	18	23	25	48

TABLE X.

Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year 1874.

Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges. Recovered.			The Discharges. Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL:												
Anxiety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Family Affairs ...	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Religion	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL:												
Brain Disease ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chorea	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defect...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Epilepsy	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3
Hereditary Predisposition	4	13	17	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	3	5
Hyperlactation ...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury to Head ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance ...	8	1	9	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
Menorrhagia ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Predisposition from Previous Attack	...	6	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	..
Puerperal State ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sunstroke	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unascertained ...	18	18	36	4	5	9	5	6	11	14	16	30
Total ...	42	59	101	7	24	31	8	10	18	23	25	48

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Form of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, Removals, and Deaths during the Year 1874.

Form of Insanity.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	12	17	29	2	9	11	4	3	7	4	11	15
Dementia	17	16	33	2	4	6	3	5	8	12	10	22
Melancholia	9	16	25	3	9	12	1	1	2	6	4	10
Monomania	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amentia ... Idiocy	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Amentia ... Congenital Imbecility...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Insane	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	59	101	7	24	31	8	10	18	23	25	48

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted during the Year 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptist	1	4	5
Church of England	32	45	77
Independent	...	2	2
Nonconformist	2	1	3
Primitive Methodist	1	...	1
Roman Catholic	2	...	2
Wesleyan	...	4	4
Unknown	4	3	7
Total	42	59	101

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients admitted in 1874.

Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.
Blacksmith	1	Blacksmith's Wife ...	2
Brass Founder	1	Bonnet Maker	1
Brickmaker	1	Butcher's Widow ...	2
Carpenter	1	Carpenter's Wife ...	1
Clerk	2	Domestic Servant ...	6
Commissionaire ...	1	Dressmaker	1
Farmer	1	Farmer's Wife	1
Gardener	2	Fieldworker	6
Labourer	14	Housewife	9
Military Pensioner ...	2	Laundress	1
Packer	1	Labourer's Wife ...	16
Patternmaker	1	Labourer's Daughter ...	1
Railway Labourer ...	1	Publican's Daughter ...	1
Sawyer	1	Papermaker	1
Sawsharpener	1	Shoemaker's Wife ...	2
Sewing Machine Maker	1	Unknown, or of no Occupation	8
Shoemaker	1		
Stonemason	1		
Tailor	1		
Waiter	1		
Watchmaker	2		
Unknown, or of no Occupation	4		
Total	42	Total	59

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during each month in the Year, and the Daily Average Numbers for each Month.

1874. Months.	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	4	4	...	2	2	4	120	143	263
February	1	3	4	3	3	5	118	141	259
March	2	2	1	1	3	...	115	137	252
April	4	7	1	1	1	...	116	142	258
May	3	10	...	2	...	3	117	148	265
June	3	4	3	2	1	...	119	151	270
July	7	3	1	5	4	...	119	149	268
August	9	5	...	2	1	1	124	150	274
September ...	4	8	...	1	1	2	129	155	284
October	1	3	3	8	2	4	127	151	278
November... ...	3	2	2	4	4	2	128	147	275
December... ...	1	8	...	3	1	4	126	144	270
Total ...	42	59	15	34	23	25	122	146	268

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moulsford and Littlemore, on Dec. 31st, 1874.

Unions and Boroughs.	On Dec. 31st, 1873.		Admitted in 1874.		Discharged or Removed in 1874.		Died in 1874.		Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1874.		Total.	Remaining at Littlemore, Dec. 31st, 1874.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Abingdon	8	10	1	7	1	4	1	6	7	7	14	6	4	10
Bradfield	11	10	3	8	...	3	2	5	12	10	22	2	4	6
Cookham	9	10	4	6	3	4	3	1	7	11	18	3	4	7
Easthampstead	3	7	5	1	...	3	3	2	5	3	8	...	2	2
Faringdon	5	6	3	8	...	2	1	1	7	11	18	2	2	4
Hungerford	3	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	10	13	3	4	7
Newbury	8	17	2	2	...	4	1	...	9	15	24	2	13	15
,, Borough	13	11	3	1	1	...	2	2	13	10	23	...	...	...
Reading	20	29	10	9	2	5	3	2	25	31	56	...	...	...
Wallingford	6	11	2	3	...	...	1	1	7	13	20	3	2	5
Wantage	9	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	8	6	14	5	6	11
Windsor	8	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	7	2	9	...	...	...
Wokingham	14	17	4	5	1	4	3	3	14	15	29	9	4	13
County of Berks	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3
Henley-on-Thames ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Clifton	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120	144	42	59	13	34	23	24	126	145	271	37	46	83

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1874, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, Chorea, General Paralysis, or other forms of Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital Imbecility	8	4	12
Idiocy	12	4	16
Idiocy with Epilepsy	1	6	7
Idiocy with Paralysis and Chorea ...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	16	11	27
Epilepsy with Paralysis	2	...	2
General Paralysis	4	2	6
Paralysis	7	5	12
Chorea and Paralysis	1	...	1
Total	52	32	84

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the average number Industrially Employed, the average Attendance at Chapel and at the Associated Amusements, and the average number who walk beyond the Asylum Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Employed	91	97	188
„ at Chapel	82	88	170
„ at Morning Prayers ...	39	32	71
„ at Associated Amusements	68	77	145
„ Walk beyond Grounds ...	47	37	84
„ „ „ „ On Parole	3	...	3

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Moulsford Lunatic Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

The period has again arrived at which I am called upon to lay before you my Report. The details of the duties performed by me during the year do not present much variety, nor afford room for lengthened comment.

The average attendance of the patients at the Services on Sunday, and at Morning Prayers, is rather higher than before, as will be seen by the statement at the end of my Report.

The attendance of females on week-days remains much the same, while that of the male patients has considerably increased. The disparity between the two, to which I called attention in my last Report, thus still remains evident. I should think that many of the female patients employed in the laundry and elsewhere might without difficulty attend.

The Holy Communion has been administered at the usual intervals. The average number of communicants has been 23—of these 18 have been patients.

The number of deaths among the patients has been considerably in excess of that recorded in my last Report: 47 have died since that date; of this number 34 have been buried in Cholsey Churchyard, an increase of 13 on last year's number. This represents the number who have been already interred in the new ground con-

secrated by the Bishop of the Diocese on the 11th of August, on which occasion many of your number were present. In connection with this subject I have to record the visit of the Bishop of Oxford to the asylum on the same occasion. At my request his Lordship kindly consented to address the inmates in the Chapel. A service was held in the afternoon at which 218 of the patients were present, and the Bishop expressed himself much pleased with their attention and orderly behaviour. He afterwards visited the whole of the building, and conversed with some of the patients to their great gratification.

I have to regret the loss of the great assistance afforded me since I have been Chaplain by the late Assistant Medical Officer, whose services as Organist were very valuable. For some time his place was supplied with some difficulty, but for the last six months the Harmonium has been played by a male patient, formerly trained as an Organist. He is no doubt very capable of performing, but as there is a want of accord sometimes between him and those who lead the singing the result is not always satisfactory. The Harmonium used in the Chapel is getting rather the worse for wear, and is not improved by being continually moved to and fro. I should be glad if I could see my way to replacing it by an Organ.

The Library has been augmented this year by the addition of the Waverley Novels and Bulwer's Works, purchased by Dr. Gilland with your last year's grant. It continues to be used and appreciated by many of the patients and attendants, but the supply of books is as yet hardly adequate to the wants of the Institution. I shall gladly receive and make use of any further grant which you may be disposed to make.

I find my visits generally welcomed by the patients, and their conduct at service uniformly good. I am quite sorry to lose, from time to time, some of my most attentive listeners, though I cannot but rejoice at their regaining their liberty.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS B. BINNEY,

Chaplain.

MOULSFORD,

December 18*th*, 1874.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS AT RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
SUNDAY	Morning	82	88	170
	Evening	78	87	165
DAILY	Morning	39	32	71

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1874.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

An Account of Receipts and Expenditure during the year ended 31st Dec., 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with the Treasurer, 1873	1,493	4	10			
„ Do. with House Steward ...	38	5	1			
				1,531	9	11
1. From Unions in the County on account of Maintenance.						
Abingdon	447	18	9			
Bradfield	649	16	10			
Cookham	512	19	11			
Easthampstead	255	5	4			
Faringdon	412	16	6			
Hungerford	353	18	3			
Newbury	1,356	5	10			
Reading	1,513	7	5			
Wallingford	535	19	7			
Wantage	437	7	11			
Windsor	305	18	10			
Wokingham	848	8	6			
County Treasurer... ...	60	19	10			
				7,691	3	6
From other Counties.						
Henley-on-Thames ...	27	6	0			
Clifton	16	18	0			
Daventry	8	12	0			
				52	16	0
Carried forward ...				9,275	9	5

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,275	9	5
2. Extra Charges.						
Abingdon	7	16	6			
Bradfield	6	2	6			
Cookham	2	18	0			
Easthampstead	6	11	6			
Faringdon	3	0	6			
Hungerford	1	17	8			
Newbury	7	6	0			
Reading	4	18	6			
Wallingford	1	4	6			
Wantage	2	2	6			
Windsor	2	9	0			
Wokingham	3	13	6			
County Treasurer... ...	...	9	0			
Clifton	...	1	0			
				50	10	8
3. Farm Account.						
Sale of Cow and Calves ...	31	7	6			
,, Mangel Wurzel ...	5	1	6			
,, Barley	32	18	0			
				69	7	0
4. Sale of Old Stores and Tar				11	12	2
5. Lodging Account.						
Borough of Reading... ...	67	11	0			
,, Newbury ...	38	12	0			
				106	3	0
6. Repairs Account.						
Borough of Reading ...	106	16	2			
,, Newbury ...	47	9	5			
County of Berks	522	3	7			
				676	9	2
Carried forward ...				10,189	11	5

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				10,189	11	5
7. Additions and Improvements Account.						
Borough of Reading ...	63	17	10			
,, Newbury ...	28	7	11			
County of Berks	312	7	0			
				404	12	9
8. Private Patients Account.						
Maintenance				132	16	0
Total Receipts				10,727	0	2

Farm and Garden Supplies to the Asylum during 1875.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Butter, 575 lbs.	44	3	10			
Milk, 1,832 gals.	91	12	0			
,, Skimmed, 2,173 gals. ...	72	8	8			
Pork, 6,436 lbs.	176	3	0			
Veal, 491 lbs.	14	6	5			
Fowls, 41	4	10	6			
Eggs, 744	2	17	4			
Potatoes, 237 sacks	100	11	0			
Vegetables	94	7	7			
				601	0	4

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.		
	£	s.	d.
1. Salaries and Wages.			
Officers:			
Medical Superintendent	90	0	0
Chaplain	50	0	0
Clerk to the Visitors	27	10	0
Assistant Medical Officer	22	10	0
Clerk and Steward	35	0	0
Housekeeper	12	10	0
Attendants:			
Head Attendant (Male)	8	3	2
Attendants ,,	58	14	9
Head Attendant (Female)	7	10	0
Attendants ,,	50	6	8
Servants:			
In-door:			
Hall Porter	5	10	0
Cook	5	0	0
Housemaid	4	0	0
Kitchenmaid	3	10	0
Laundress	5	0	0
Laundrymaids	7	13	4
Out-door:			
Engineer	11	1	0
Baker	13	0	0
Stoker	4	2	6
Gasman	13	0	0
Total	434	1	5

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
90 0 0	90 0 0	92 10 0	
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	
20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
12 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
64 0 6	68 3 0	69 5 0	
7 10 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	
49 12 4	51 1 7	48 3 3	
5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
4 0 0	3 13 3	3 10 0	
3 10 0	1 19 1	3 14 10	
5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	
7 10 0	5 3 4	7 10 0	
11 1 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	
3 6 3	4 17 6	4 13 3	
11 14 0	11 14 0	13 0 0	
435 14 1	438 0 9	444 17 4	1,752 13 7

Carried forward £1,752 13 7

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.	
		£ s.
Brought forward	... ...	...
2. Provisions:		
Arrowroot	56 lbs.	1 17
Ale	28 brls.	46 16
Beer	83 ,,	91 6
Bacon	489 lbs.	15 14
Butter	1,000 ,,	53 11
Cheese	2,195 ,,	63 16
Coffee	42 ,,	3 3
Currants	207 ,,	2 19
Eggs	1,476	6 3
Flour	70 sks.	168 0
Beef	3,911 lbs.	122 4
Mutton	1,739 ,,	54 6
Prime Joints	291 ,,	10 18
New Zealand Mutton	1620 ,,	39 13
Pickled Pork	1120 ,,	30 0
Extract of Beef	7 ,,	2 3
Plums	111 lbs.	1 17
Sugar (moist)	2,128 lbs.	25 4
Ditto (loaf)	164 ,,	3 2
Tea (No. 1)	100 lbs.	11 17
Ditto (No. 2)	483 ,,	40 5
Barley, Pease, Rice, and Sago	... ...	1 12
Salt and Spices	... ...	10 13
Total		807 4

PAYMENTS.

30th June.				30th September.				31st December.				Total.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
... ...	...		...	... ...	...		...	... ..	...		...	1,752	13	7
56 lbs.	2	2	0	112 lbs.	4	2	3	84 lbs.	3	3	0			
22 brls.	37	10	2	25 brls.	43	8	0	29 brls.	49	4	0			
69 ,,	75	18	0	88 ,,	96	16	0	71 ,,	78	2	0			
652 lbs.	21	19	4	829 lbs.	27	1	4	476 lbs.	15	14	6			
927 ,,	53	18	6	760 ,,	42	3	9	902 ,,	52	7	0			
1,882 ,,	71	0	11	1,039 ,,	35	0	0	2,387 ,,	76	15	5			
28 ,,	1	18	6	42 ,,	2	19	6	40 ,,	2	16	8			
112 ,,	1	10	0	... ...	4	2	6	321 ,,	5	4	7			
1,896	7	18	0	1668	7	2	4	2,764	14	6	10			
75 sks.	174	7	6	69 sks.	150	1	6	80 sks.	144	0	0			
4,450 lbs.	134	8	7	4,100 lbs.	132	7	10	3,587 lbs.	112	1	10			
1,798 ,,	54	6	0	1,782 ,,	55	13	9	1,838 ,,	57	8	9			
306 ,,	11	9	10	437 lbs.	16	8	0	817 ,,	29	16	1			
864 ,,	20	5	0	1,836 ,,	39	18	0	864 ,,	18	18	0			
1,944 ,,	49	14	9	2,096 ,,	53	9	8	1,048 ,,	28	6	10			
14 ,,	4	6	4	... ...	...		...	14 ,,	4	16	10			
112 lbs.	1	18	0	... ...	...		...	106 lbs.	1	19	9			
1,820 lbs.	21	14	5	2,464 lbs.	27	2	0	2,016 lbs.	22	2	0			
... ...	...		...	129 ,,	2	3	10	80 ,,	1	5	6			
107 lbs.	12	9	8	100 lbs.	12	10	0	100 lbs.	12	10	0			
386 ,,	32	3	4	322 ,,	28	3	6	413 ,,	36	2	9			
... ...	1	15	0	... ...	5	8	6	... ...	...					
										10	6			
... ...	6	14	0	... ...	8	17	2	... ..	8	14	0			
	799	7	10		794	19	5		776	6	10	3,177	19	0
								Carried forward				£4,930	12	7

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
3. Necessaries. (*Cleaning*):		
Black Lead - - - - - -	56 lbs.	1 1 0
Blacking - - - - - - -	4 gross.	... 11 8
Bath Bricks - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
Hearth Stones - - - - - -	4 gross.	1 18 0
House Flannel - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
Emery Paper - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
(*Fuel and Light*):		
Candles - - - - - - -	6 doz.	1 14 9
Coal (Silkstone) - - - - -	110 tons	162 3 6
Ditto (Brymbo) - - - - - -	47 tons	76 19 9
Lime - - - - - - - -	22 qrs.	5 10 0
Matches - - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
Oil - - - - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
Wood - - - - - - - - -	... ...	... ...
(*Washing*):		
Blue - - - - - - - -	28 lbs.	1 8 0
Soap - - - - - - - -	3,024 lbs.	36 6 8
Ditto (soft) - - - - - - -	9 frks.	6 6 0
Soda - - - - - - - - -	1,232 lbs.	4 1 1
Starch - - - - - - - -	112 lbs.	1 12 0
		299 12 5

PAYMENTS.

30th June.		30th September.		31st December.		Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,930 12 7
... ...	... ...	4 boxes	1 2 6	4 boxes	1 2 6	
4 gross	... 11 8	... ...	... ..	8 gross	1 3 4	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 gross	2 3 2	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
855 yds.	19 19 0	... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... 6 8	... ...	... 15 0	
5 doz.	1 4 2	... ...	... 6 3	12 doz.	2 17 0	
209 tons	258 8 11	170 tons	190 14 10	38 tons	51 7 3	
... ...	... ...	18 tons	22 15 0	73 tons	99 7 0	
8 qrs	2 0 0	8 qrs.	2 0 0	23 qrs.	5 15 0	
2 gross	1 0 0	4 gross	2 0 0	2 gross	1 0 0	
... ...	.. 8 0	... ...	... 8 0	... ...	... ...	
... ..	... ...	... ...	4 11 6	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	14 lbs.	... 10 6	28 lbs.	1 8 0	
2,814 lbs.	33 0 6	2,800 lbs.	32 10 0	3,136 lbs.	39 10 0	
8 frks.	5 12 0	8 frks.	5 12 0	10 frks.	6 15 0	
1,120 lbs.	3 13 11	1,787 lbs.	5 11 8	1,144 lbs.	3 11 6	
56 lbs.	... 16 0	123 lbs.	1 16 8	112 lbs.	1 16 0	
	326 14 2		270 5 7		218 10 9	1,115 2 11
				Carried forward	... ...	£6,045 15 6

PAYMENTS.

	31st March. £	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
4. Miscellaneous:			
Advertising and Printing - - - - - - - -	35	6	10
Stationery - - - - - - - - - -	0	11	8
Periodicals and Books - - - - - - - -	6	6	3
Postages - - - - - - - - - - -	3	15	0
Travelling Expenses of Officers and Attendants - -	3	8	3
Tobacco - - - - - - - - - - -	9	19	0
Musicians and Music - - - - - - - -	4	16	0
Theatrical Expenses - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Brushes, Brooms, Mops, &c. - - - - - - -	7	12	4
Earthenware - - - - - - - - - -	1	5	9
Galvanized Iron Pails - - - - - - - -	1	16	0
Ironmongery - - - - - - - - - -	5	2	3
Kitchen Utensils - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Baskets - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Rope and Twine - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Waterproof Sheeting - - - - - - - -	9	8	10
Gutta Percha - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Carriage by Rail - - - - - - - - -	2	0	9
Attendance at Funerals - - - - - - - -	2	2	6
Inquest Expenses - - - - - - - - -	3	8	0
Sweeping Chimneys - - - - - - - - -	1	3	9
Refund on account of Private Patient - - - - -	...		...
Sundries - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Total - - - - - - -	98	3	2

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	6,045 15 6
50 10 4	7 18 4	25 14 2	
6 15 0	2 13 4	15 18 7	
3 13 0	... 18 5	3 15 9	
4 15 7	2 17 3	4 17 1	
7 19 3	5 6 6	5 4 0	
12 10 5	15 0 0	14 7 11	
5 8 0	5 12 0	8 10 9	
4 9 6	3 3 0	5 0 0	
... ...	3 14 3	8 4 0	
27 6 1	.. ...	10 12 3	
1 8 6	3 12 0	... ...	
2 19 10	1 10 0	2 4 4	
... ...	7 6 1	... ...	
7 9 0	1 2 11	1 5 0	
... ...	2 8 8	... ...	
... ...	... ...	9 4 1	
... ...	7 0 0	... ...	
3 8 7	3 9 2	1 10 2	
0 12 6	1 2 6	1 1 6	
... ...	... ...	1 1 0	
1 18 9	1 13 6	... ...	
5 9 8	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	3 18 6	
146 14 0	76 7 11	122 9 1	443 14 2

Carried forward £6,489 9 8

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
5. Taxes and Insurance:			
House Duty - - - - - - - - - -	1	13	4
Poor Rate - - - - - - - - - -	4	1	0
Church Rate - - - - - - - - - -	...	10	1
Insurance on Furniture - - - - - - - -	...		...
Total - - - - - - -	6	4	5
6. Surgery and Dispensary:			
Drugs - - - - - - - - - - -	14	17	1
Wines - - - - - - - - - - -	5	8	0
Surgical Instruments - - - - - - - -	3	12	10
Total - - - - - - -	23	17	11
7. Funerals and Removals:			
Coffins and Burial Fees - - - - - - - -	17	17	0
Removals - - - - - - - - - -	4	5	2
Allowances on Discharge - - - - - - -	...	9	0
Total - - - - - - -	22	11	2

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	6,489 9 8
... ...	... ...	... ...	
4 1 0	3 0 9	4 1 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	3 10 0	
4 1 0	3 0 9	7 11 0	20 17 2
23 1 7	26 10 3	15 16 2	
2 18 0	12 8 0	4 10 0	
1 5 0	1 15 1	1 0 6	
27 4 7	40 13 4	21 6 8	113 2 6
3 13 6	6 2 6	12 19 0	
... ...	... 4 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	4 19 6	
3 13 6	6 6 6	17 18 6	50 9 8
		Carried forward	£6,673 19 0

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.			
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
8. Clothing:				
Shawls - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Linen Sheeting - - - - - -	151 yds.	6	11	7
Cotton ditto - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Ditto Prints - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Jean - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Linen Check - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Calico - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Corduroy - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Ticken - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Gingham - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Flannel - - - - - - - - -	... ..	...		...
Strong Linen Check - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Forfar - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Shrouding and B. Holland - - - -	... ...	...		...
Handkerchiefs and Neckerchiefs - - -	... ...	...		...
Stays - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Stockings - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Felt Hats - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Braces - - - - - - - - -	... ...	...		...
Hall Porter's Uniform - - - - -	... ...	4	9	0
Haberdashery - - - - - - -	... ...	3	11	3
Leather and Grindery - - - -	... ...	5	10	6
Wages, Tailor - - - - - - -	... ...	6	0	5
,, Shoemaker - - - - - - -	... ...	7	6	8
Total - - - - - - -		33	9	5

PAYMENTS.

30th June.		30th September.		31st December.		Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6,673 19 0
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	72	6 18 0	
...	... ...	1233 yds.	50 10 7			
...	... ...	529 ,,	14 6 7			
...	... ...	1057 ,,	23 2 3			
...	... ...	260 ,,	6 10 3			
...	... ...	298 ,,	10 4 10			
...	... ...	557 ,,	9 5 8	62 yds.	1 13 10	
55 yds.	20 11 1					
06 ,,	4 19 4					
52 ,,	4 5 2					
...	... ...	192 ,,	11 0 0			
...	... ...	179 ,,	12 1 8			
...	.. ...	540 ,,	14 1 4	84 ,,	4 4 0	
55 ,,	1 14 4	62 ,,	1 18 5			
750	10 18 9	108	1 11 6			
...	... ...	108	7 4 0			
...	... ...	24 doz.	8 8 0			
00	3 2 6					
12 doz.	2 17 0					
...	... ...	... ...	4 9 0			
...	32 18 7	... ...	7 3 9	... ...	4 19 0	
...	9 16 2	... ...	71 8 0			
...	6 10 0	... ...	11 17 9	... ...	15 9 2	
...	7 10 0	... ...	7 10 0	... ...	5 0 8	
	105 2 11		272 13 7		38 4 8	449 10 7

Carried forward £7,123 9 7

PAYMENTS.

	31st March		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...		...
9. Farm and Garden:			
Wages, Bailiff	13	13	0
,, Gardener	13	0	0
,, Carter	7	18	0
,, Labourers	37	1	0
Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c.	30	14	6
Seeds	15	11	2
Straw	...		...
Potatoes	69	18	7
Trees and Shrubs	4	0	0
Briar Stocks and Pea Sticks	...	14	4
Cart Horse	...		..
Cart	17	2	6
Ditto Water	...		...
Horse Hoe	...		...
Trace Harness, &c.	...	12	6
Tools	4	12	2
Rectorial Tithe	10	11	0
Vicarial Tithe	...		...
Farriery	1	6	7
Manure	...		...
Insurance	...		...
Threshing and Grinding	1	5	0
Sundries	4	18	3
Total	232	18	7

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	7,123 9 7
13 13 0	13 13 0	13 13 0	
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	
8 13 4	9 2 0	10 9 8	
37 1 0	36 18 6	42 15 2	
... ...	7 13 0	32 17 0	
3 9 3	... ...	... ...	
5 5 10	2 12 6	7 16 10	
31 14 0	... ...	... ...	
... ...	16 8 0	2 9 7	
2 17 6	1 10 6	1 17 6	
... ...	... ...	58 15 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
8 0 0	... ...	... ...	
3 3 0	... ...	... ...	
... 13 11	... ...	9 3 7	
7 13 3	5 7 0	... 17 0	
... ...	10 11 0	... ...	
2 18 8	... ...	2 18 8	
... ...	1 2 0	... ...	
5 4 0	... ...	... ...	
1 17 6	... ...	... ...	
... ...	4 5 0	2 2 0	
... 9 7	4 7 7	1 13 4	
145 13 10	126 10 1	200 8 4	705 10 10

Carried forward £7,829 0 5

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...		...
10. Repairs:			
Wages—Engineer	11	1	0
,, Carpenter	17	5	0
,, Stoker	5	10	0
,, Bricklayer	9	1	2
,, Plasterers	13	2	11
,, Painters	7	14	2
,, Labourers	5	18	11
Clerk of the Works	27	6	0
Oils, Colours, White Lead, Turps, &c.	6	13	6
Glue and Isinglass	...		...
Cement and Lime	16	4	10
Non-conducting Composition	6	8	10
Timber	16	17	8
Ironwork Castings and Fittings	26	4	7
Iron, Lead, and Tin	...	3	11
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.	3	9	11
Repair of Engine and Boilers	10	16	0
Driving Bands and Insertion Sheeting	8	13	1
Hose and Engine Oils	14	19	0
Tools	...	6	0
Repair of Electric Bells	1	18	0
Insurance	...		...
Carriage by Rail	4	9	0
Postages	...		...
Total	214	3	6

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ...	... ...	... ...	7,829 0 5
11 1 0	11 1 0	11 1 0	
15 6 3	16 6 9	15 5 0	
6 6 3	4 17 6	4 15 9	
9 7 0	9 18 0	15 7 8	
45 10 9	... ...	... ...	
16 12 10	24 2 2	25 14 0	
4 3 10	... ...	... ...	
... ...	17 1 3	13 13 0	
13 4 6	8 2 3	4 11 0	
2 13 8	1 9 9	2 13 9	
9 6 6	... ...	3 16 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
9 1 3	14 19 8	5 14 11	
5 6 4	1 9 8	4 3 0	
... ...	8 8 2	... ...	
1 12 10	9 19 5	4 1 9	
... ...	2 15 0	... ...	
6 4 0	1 16 0	... ...	
... ...	5 16 0	... ...	
3 2 6	12 0 1	1 14 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	33 6 6	2 0 0	
2 1 11	6 1 8	1 3 5	
... 7 2	... ...	... 5 11	
161 8 7	189 10 10	116 0 2	681 3 1
	Carried forward		£8,510 3 6

PAYMENTS.

	31st March.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
11. Additions and Improvements:			
Wages, Bricklayers - - - - - - - - -	...		...
,, Well Diggers - - - - - - - -	...		...
,, Labourers - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - -	...		...
New Stove in Laundry - - - - - - -	7	7	0
Hot Water Coil in Steward's Store - - - - -	21	15	0
Sewing Machine - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Chandelier - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Iron Pump and Fittings - - - - - - -	...		...
Hurdles - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Cocoa Matting - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Gravel for road making - - - - - - - -	12	10	0
Purchase of Land - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Bricks - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Joiner's Tools - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Wall Paper - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Tiles - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Lime - - - - - - - - - - -	...		...
Two sets of Croquet - - - - - - - -	...		...
Fruit Trees and Shrubs - - - - - - - -	...		...
Total - - - - - - -	41	12	0

PAYMENTS.

30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ..	... ..	... ...	8,510 3 6
19 16 3	7 2 0	... ...	
... ...	25 0 0	... ...	
13 16 11	2 17 3	... ...	
34 2 6	17 1 3	13 13 0	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
... ...	... ...	.. ...	
15 18 6	... ...	... ...	
... ...	7 0 0	... ...	
... ...	7 17 10	... ...	
... ...	... ...	7 9 4	
... ...	... ...	8 6 3	
... ...	... ...	... ...	
40 0 0	... ...	7 1 0	
35 3 0	10 2 6	... ...	
12 2 0	... ...	... ...	
1 4 0	3 0 4	... ...	
... ...	2 4 5	... ...	
... ...	8 15 6	... ...	
7 10 1	... ...	... ...	
... ..	... ..	33 13 0	
179 13 3	91 1 1	70 2 7	382 8 11

Total Expenditure £8,892 12 5

BALANCE

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with Treasurer, 1873 -	1493	4	10			
,, ,, House Steward -	38	5	1	1531	9	11
,, Sale of Farm Produce - -	69	7	0			
,, ,, Old Stores - -	11	12	2	80	19	2
,, From Unions for Maintenance of Patients - - -	7743	19	6			
,, Extra Charges - - -	50	10	8			
,, Lodging Account - - -	106	3	0			
,, Repairs Account - - -	676	9	2			
,, Additions and Improvements Account - - - -	404	12	9			
,, Non-Union Patients Account -	132	16	0	9114	11	1
				£10727	0	2

SHEET.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

PAYMENTS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.			
By Salaries and Wages - -	1752	13	7			
,, Provisions - - - -	3177	19	0			
,, Necessaries - - - -	1115	2	11			
,, Miscellaneous - - - -	443	14	2			
,, Taxes and Insurance - -	20	17	2			
,, Surgery and Dispensary - -	113	2	6			
,, Funerals and Removals - -	50	9	8			
,, Clothing - - - -	449	10	7			
,, Farm and Garden - - -	705	10	10			
,, Repairs - - - - -	681	3	1			
,, Additions and Improvements -	382	8	11			
				8892	12	5
,, Balance with Treasurer - -	1797	14	3			
,, Ditto ,, House Steward -	36	13	6			
				1834	7	9
				£10727	0	2

(Signed) EDWIN STOTT,
Clerk and Steward.

27th January, 1875.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

	1873.	1874.				1875.
	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.
Bacon, per cwt. - - - - -	74/-	72/-	74/-	74/-	74/-	70/-
Beer, per barrel - - - - -	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	133/-	120/-	130/-	132/-	130/-	132/-
Cheese, per „ - - - - -	67/-	60/-	72/-	72/-	69/-	74/-
Flour, per sack - - - - -	48/6	48/-	46/6	43/6	36/-	33/6
Meat, per lb. - - - - -	7½d.	7½d.	7¼d.	7⅝d.	7½d.	7⅜d.
Sugar, per cwt. - - - - -	26/6	26/-	26/6	24/6	24/-	24/6
Tea, per lb. - - - - - -	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/9	1/9
Coal, per ton - - - - -	29/6	29/6	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6
Soap, per cwt. - - - - -	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		For the Year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2	6·87	2	6·01	2	4·72	2	5·52	2	5.76
Provisions	4	9·4	4	7·07	4	4·13	4	3·57	4	5·96
Necessaries	1	9·31	1	10·5	1	5·72	1	2·5	1	6·93
Miscellaneous	...	6·98	...	10 11	...	5·01	...	8·12	...	7·53
Taxes and Insurance	...	0·44	...	0·28	...	0·2	...	0·5	...	0·35
Dispensary	...	1·7	...	1·88	...	2.67	...	1·41	...	1·92
Clothing	...	2·38	...	7·24	1	5·88	...	2·52	...	7.63
Farm and Garden	1	4·56	...	10·04	...	8.29	1	1·3	...	11·98
Gross weekly cost	11	5·64	11	5·13	11	0·62	10	1·44	11	0·06
Deduct Sale of Farm Produce, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37
Cost per head per week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10·69
Average number of Patients daily	262		268		278		275		271	
Aggregate Days of Residence	23625		24388		25622		25313		98948	

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

	Breakfast.						Dinner.																Supper.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.								Females.								Males.			Females		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Oz	Pnt	Oz	Oz	Pnt
Sunday - -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Monday - -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Tuesday - -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Wednesday -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	12	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Thursday -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Friday - -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Saturday - -	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...	...	7	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	7	35	$2\frac{1}{3}$	7	36	22	$3\frac{1}{2}$	44	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	8	36	21	$3\frac{1}{2}$	44	1	12	1	7	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	7	35	$2\frac{1}{3}$	7

N.B.—Scale per gall. for Tea,—1 oz. Tea, 4 oz. Sugar, 1 pt. Milk.
,, lb. for Plum Pudding,—8 oz. Flour, 1 oz. Raisins, 1 oz. Treacle, 1 oz. Suet.
The Soup is made from Legs of Beef, Fresh Beef Bones, New Zealand Mutton, Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Onions, &c.
Patients employed on the land, in Workshops and Laundry, have 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, and ½ pt. of Beer, at 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.
Other Patients employed in the Wards, the same at 10 a.m., only.
Bacon is occasionally substituted for fresh Meat for Dinner.
The Sick are dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

ARTICLES MADE UP, REPAIRED OR MARKED, AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE ASYLUM, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER, DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Articles.	Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Check	158	...	124	515
,, Harden	58	...	84	306
Antimacassars	2	...	...	...
Bedgowns	...	...	8	96
Blankets	...	126	126	157
Bonnets (re-trimmed)	96	...	...	...
Caps. Day	...	...	34	130
,, Night	...	...	6	20
Chemises. Linen	297	...	274	1151
,, Flannel	...	...	70	198
,, Ticken	18	...	10	77
Counterpanes	...	8	14	139
Covers. Chair, Couch, and Cushion	...	...	...	10
Carpets	3	...	...	2
Drawers. Flannel	12	...	129	208
,, Ticken	6	...	4	12
Dresses. Prints and Ginghams	135	...	195	982
,, Check	16	...	20	222
,, Linsey	...	...	47	112
Dusters and Cloths	...	234	183	60
Handkerchiefs	...	358	162	274
House Flannels	...	2490	...	...
Ironing Cloths	...	1	5	12
Iron-holders	180	...	...	...
Jackets. Cord	...	...	200	...
Mangling Cloths	4	...	4	13
Mattress Cases and Ticks	41	...	39	94
Neckerchiefs	...	500	...	...
Petticoats, Jean	...	...	47	219
,, Flannel and Linsey	64	...	82	467
Pillow Cases	...	...	50	338
Pudding Cloths	...	...	...	86
Pinafores	...	...	25	216
Sheets	...	...	412	460
Shirts	321	...	223	412
,, Ticken	15	...	3	19
Stays. Jean	...	...	95	193
Shrouds	59	...	...	...
Stockings and Socks (pairs,)	...	...	430	18,152
Table Cloths	5	...	13	139
Tea, Bath, and Round Towels	58	...	116	350
Trousers. Cord	...	...	284	...
Vests. Flannel	39	...	80	302
Valances	3	...	3	3
Window Blinds and Curtains	16	...	...	120
Waistcoats. Cord	...	...	173	...
Total	1606	3717	3774	26766

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Labour - - - - - -	296	10	8	By Sale of Wheat - - - - -	37	19	6
,, Tithes - - - - - - -	26	19	4	,, ,, Stock - - - - -	31	7	6
,, Horse Implements, Tools, &c. -	118	8	6	,, Supplies to House - - -	601	0	4
,, Cereals, Seeds, Manure, &c. - -	220	8	6	,, Value of Produce in Store - -	285	13	0
,, Trees and Shrubs - - -	29	17	5	,, Cartage not connected with Farm	45	12	6
,, Sundries - - - - - -	13	6	5				
,, Estimated Rent of Land, 57 acres at 40s. - - - - - -	114	0	0				
,, Balance Cr. - - - - -	182	2	0				
	1001	12	10		1001	12	10

EDWIN STOTT,

Clerk and Steward.